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Hongkong has had the plague, more or less, since May, 1894, and has been losing about 12 persons daily during the past month. Of course, a much larger number of deaths occur in Canton, perhaps half as many as occurred here up to May 12, 1894.

Great care is necessary on the part of European and American residents to prevent this malignant pestilence from extending to foreigners.

In all probability the bubonic plague will become established in Canton and Hongkong as it has been in Pakhoi, and in its "home" in the province of Hunan. As yet physicians are baffled and perplexed in treatment of a disease which can be prevented but not cured. It is blood poison; and no one seems to know how it should be treated.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES SEYMOUR,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CUBA.

Prevalence of smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

Under date of June 15, 1896, the United States consul at Cardenas reports that there were 3 cases of yellow fever—1 fatal—during the week ended June 13.

The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports 4 deaths from yellow fever and 64 from smallpox in that city during the week ended June 21, 1896. Under the head of prevailing diseases he reports "smallpox, yellow fever, intestinal disorders, and malarial fevers."

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended June 25, 1896, there were approximately 20 cases of yellow fever, with 9 deaths. There were also 21 deaths from smallpox during the same period.

The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the week ended June 24, 1896, there were 56 cases of yellow fever and 42 deaths therefrom in Matanzas. He adds: "All cases of yellow fever are confined to the Spanish troops; no cases in the harbor." In reply to a cablegram from this office asking for confirmation of a report of cholera in Matanzas, the consul wired on June 28 as follows:

"No cholera here. Yellow fever prevalent among the troops. One case of smallpox reported in the city."

The following reports have been received from Sagua la Grande and Santiago:

SAGUA LA GRANDE, *June 9, 1896.*

SIR: In forwarding sanitary report for the week ended the 6th instant, in which are reported 17 cases and 3 deaths from yellow fever, I have the honor to say that, from credible information, this official report does not show the extent of the ravages of yellow fever.

During the week referred to, the deaths from yellow fever, confined almost exclusively to the troops, reached over 30.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WALTER B. BARKER,
United States Commercial Agent.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Under date of June 15, 1896, the consul reports that there were 41 cases of yellow fever and 4 deaths therefrom in Sagua la Grande during the week ended June 13.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 13, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Dr. H. S. Caminero, sanitary inspector, United States Marine-Hospital Service here, has assured me that there are over 1,000 cases of smallpox in this city. There are a number of families down with it within 200 feet of the consulate. From information I glean that the whole south coast of Cuba, from Cienfuegos to Baracoa, is infected with smallpox, and I have the honor to notify you to this effect so that quarantine officers in the United States may be put on their guard and prevent the transmission of the disease to our cities. * * *

JOHN T. HYATT,
Acting United States Consul.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 13, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended Saturday, June 13. Eighty-four deaths have been recorded, of which 31 were from smallpox, 7 from yellow fever, 1 from typhoid fever, 5 from remittent fever, 3 from pernicious fever, 10 from enteritis, 3 from tuberculosis, and the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character. Smallpox under an epidemic form is raging with great violence, the confluent and hemorrhagic form predominating, the great majority of the cases not having been vaccinated. Yellow fever is also increasing, 7 deaths being reported this week. I have no doubt it will keep on augmenting as the temperature rises. The heat is very high just now, about 95° F. in the shade. Summer diarrhea prevails to a great extent, especially among children.

A report from Manzanillo states that 25 persons have died from smallpox during the last two weeks. Guantanamo, also, is full of smallpox patients, and the mortality is very high. There has been a cholera scare, but it turned out to be a case of pernicious fever which took that form.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 20, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended Saturday, June 20:

The total number of deaths was 86. Of these, 39 were from small pox, 5 from yellow fever, 1 from typhoid fever, 8 from remittent fever, 5 from pernicious fever, 12 from enterocolitis, and the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character. Smallpox is now raging epidemically, the total number of cases as far as known reaching up to about 900. The authorities and citizens are doing all in their power to prevent its ravages as far as possible. Yellow flags will be placed on the houses where smallpox patients are located to warn citizens away, and commissions and committees have been organized to succor the poor with medicines and food.

Yellow fever is also on the increase this week, and affections of the

intestinal canal are very common. Malaria, as usual, is causing many deaths.

The captains and crews of the American schooners *Montana* and *Harriet G.* have been vaccinated by me. A large shipment of raw hides was prevented on account of noncompliance with the law, which orders such material to be thoroughly disinfected

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

EGYPT.

The cholera outbreak in Egypt.

Reports received from Egypt show that during the period from May 29 to June 7, 1896, there were 66 deaths from cholera in Alexandria and 246 deaths from cholera in Cairo.

During the same period there were 500 deaths in small towns and villages in the interior, and since the outbreak of the disease in Egypt to the date of the last official report—June 7, 1896—there have been 3,556 cases and 2,990 deaths.

Enforcement of quarantine regulations in regard to shipments of rags from Alexandria.

CAIRO, EGYPT, June 10, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your cabled instructions of yesterday's date with reference to the shipment of rags from Alexandria.

The consular agent at Alexandria has been directed to refuse to invoice shipments of rags to the United States until thirty days after the cessation of cholera in that city, and to promptly notify shippers of this order.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

FREDERIC C. PENFIELD,
Agent and Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMA ISLANDS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended June 19, 1896. Estimated population, 1,472. One death.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended June 20, 1896. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended June 18, 1896. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of June 27, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 187 deaths in this city during the week ended June 25, 1896. Nine of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 20 new cases, 7 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, 5 by dysentery, 17 by enteritis, 21 by smallpox, 1 by measles, 25 by tuberculosis, and 2 by pneumonia. All the 9 deaths from yellow fever during the week occurred among the Spanish troops in the military hospital.